

XVIII<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

SINGLE PART—TWELVE PAGES—PRICE 3 CENTS  
(AT THE OFFICE COUNTER.)

LOS ANGELES

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1899.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS  
AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

## THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

### ORPHEUM—

TONIGHT—ONLY NEW BILL IN TOWN.

### DEWEY MATINEE TODAY 2:15.

Any Seat 25 Cents.

EDWIN FAVOR and EDITH SINCLAIR in a new sketch "A HIGH ROLLER" the ESCAMILLOS, European acrobats, WAY and MATLAND in "COON TOWN TROUBLES" SHERMAN and MORSEY, acrobatic comedians, CLARICE VANCE, sweet singer, HENGLER SISTERS, beautiful dancers. Prices never changing—Best seats, 25c and 50c; gallery, 10c.

### LOS ANGELES THEATRE—

TUESDAY (Tomorrow) AFTERNOON, MAY 2, at 3:45 o'clock, Ninth Concert of the season, 1898-9, given by the  
**Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.**  
Harley Hamilton, Director. Miss Julia Phelps, Harpiste, Soloist.  
Season tickets, good for twenty admissions, with reserved seats, \$10; single admission, 25c; reserved seats, 50c. Seats now on sale. Telephone Main 70.

### BLANCHARD HALL—

TONIGHT—Formal Opening of the  
Blanchard Music Hall by **Moriz Rosenthal.**  
THE WORLD'S MOST EMINENT PIANIST.  
300 extra seats to be placed on sale this morning at 9 a.m. at \$1.00 each. Secure your seat at the BLANCHARD MUSIC CO., Broadway, opposite City Hall.

### BLANCHARD HALL—

MANAGEMENT F. E. BLANCHARD.  
JUNE REED CONCERT—FRIDAY, May 5, at 8:15 p.m.  
Miss JUNE REED, Violinist; Miss MATELEE LOEB-EVANS, Cornetist;  
Mrs. DELPHINO TODD-COLBY, Soprano; T. W. WILDE, Pianist.  
Artistic Concert. Popular Prices. Reserved seats 50 cents and 75 cents.  
Seats on sale at Blanchard Music Co.'s, 235 South Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

### AGRICULTURAL PARK—

COURSE SUNDAY AND MONDAY, April 30-May 1, under the auspices of the Agricultural Park Course Club, members of the American Coursing Board.  
33-DOG SPRINTING STAKE—PURSE \$100.  
48-Dog Open Stake, Purse \$220.  
JOHN GRACE, Jr., Judge. HENRY PETERSON, Starter.  
Admission 50c, ladies free (including grand stand). Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Lunch and refreshments on the ground. Take Main street cars.

## SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

### Speed and Comfort—

## California Limited Santa Fe Route.

Leave Los Angeles.....1:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., Sat.  
Arrive Denver.....5:00 p.m. Wed., Fri., Mon.  
Arrive Kansas City.....9:10 p.m. Wed., Fri., Mon.  
Arrive Chicago.....9:30 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.  
CONNECTING TRAINS:  
Arrive Omaha.....6:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.  
Arrive St. Louis.....7:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.  
Arrive Fort Worth.....8:00 a.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.  
Arrive St. Paul.....9:00 p.m. Thu., Sat., Tues.  
Arrive New York.....1:30 p.m. Fri., Sun., Wed.  
Arrive Boston.....3:00 p.m. Fri., Sun., Wed.  
No extra charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping car rates.

## KITE-SHAPED TRACK



## Santa Fe Route

Santa Fe Route Office, 200 Spring St., cor. Second.

## EXCURSION, MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

**\$2.50 SUNDAY, April 30, and MONDAY, May 1, from Los Angeles,** including all points on Mount Lowe Railway and return, 50 CENTS to Rubio Canyon and return. Go early and enjoy a full day in the mountains and a ride over the wonderful and enchanting Mount Lowe Railroad. Grandest trip on earth. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 and 4:30 p.m. All the a.m. and 1:00 p.m. make entire trip and return same day, returning arrive 9:25, 10:25 a.m., 3:25, 5:25 p.m. Evening special will leave Echo Mountain each evening after operation of World's Fair searchlight and large telescope, arriving 10:30. To make your trip complete remain over night at Echo Mountain House, strictly first-class and rates reasonable. Tickets and full information, office, 214 South Spring street. Telephone Main 960.

## TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

### ALHOUSE FRUIT COMPANY—

The Largest and Only Exclusive  
Fruit and Vegetable House  
In the city. Call and see our fine display.  
Centrally Located. 213-215 W. SECOND ST.

### ELECTRIC EXPRESS AND STORAGE CO—

Plaza, Los Angeles; Doty Block, Pasadena.  
Special express car service between Los Angeles and Pasadena, FOUR TIMES DAILY. Call up Main 1232, Los Angeles, and Main 12, Pasadena.

### RIVERS BROS—

Carry the largest assortment of selected berries in the city.  
Black Tartarian Cherries received daily direct from the growers.  
We ship everywhere. Main 1426. Broadway and Temple.

### NAVEL ORANGE TREES—

4000 very strong thrifty trees, clean.  
Elmo R. Meserve, 635 S. Broadway.

### CARBONS—

16-MEDALS—16  
Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable conditions of atmosphere in the world.  
STUDIO 2036 SOUTH SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck

### OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena.

100 Gigantic Birds. "One of the strangest sights in America."—N. Y. Journal.

### Knabe and J. & C. Fischer

PIANOS, Sole Agency at FITZGERALD'S.

### HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES—

### SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—

Three and one-half hours from Los Angeles. The Greatest Resort. The loveliest season of the year. Climate near perfection. Phenomenal Fishing and Hunting. The Great Stage Ride. The Famed Marine Gardens as viewed from glass-bottomed boats. Unique exclusive attractions. HOTEL METROPOLE, modern appointments. The best and most picturesque Golf Links. Round trip every day from Los Angeles, Sunday excursions three hours on the island. See R. E. time tables. For full information, illustrated pamphlets and rates apply to BANNING CO., 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Telephone Main 36.

## ON TO VICTORY

### Gen. H. G. Otis Tells of Malolos Battle.

After the Taking of Caloocan  
He Held the Center.

Orders Were to Pierce the  
Center of the Foe.

### SUPERB SWEEP NORTHWARD.

Thin Line of Gallant Troops  
in Extended Order.

River Tullahan Crossed While Yet  
the Day Was Young.

Then Came the Grand Struggle  
Through Hostile Regions.

### NATIVES FLED THE CAPITAL.

Town Fired by Retreating Rebels.  
First Brigade Marches in On the  
Palace side—Up Goes "Old Glory,"  
Praise of Troops.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Released from quarantine today, Brig.-Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., who arrived from Manila last night on the transport Sherman, is today a very happy man at being again at home. This veteran of three wars (the civil war, Spanish-American war and the war with the Philippines) is a civilian in time of peace, and as soon as he foresaw the termination of hostilities with the Philippines, he asked to be allowed to resign. He expects to leave for Los Angeles tomorrow, and will immediately resume his position of editor-in-chief of the Los Angeles Times. He was interviewed today by a reporter of the Associated Press.

"General, will you tell the Associated Press something about the fighting in the Philippines?"  
"It is a rather late day, I apprehend, to go into that subject very much and, besides, it is not possible for me to do so, satisfactorily, within the limits of a newspaper interview. I cannot undertake to describe here, in detail, the operations of our army in Luzon. What I may say in response to your inquiry will be only to give you the merest general outline of one of the last movements—the campaign for the capture of Malolos."

"What was the position held by your brigade in the general line of operations from the start?"  
"At the assault and capture of Caloocan, on February 10, principally by the First Brigade, it was on the extreme left of the division line, its left flank touching Manila Bay, its right extending to and eastward of Blockhouse No. 2, and the Church de la Loma, and connecting near that salient point with the Second Brigade. That blockhouse was the pivot upon which our successful turning movement was made."

"In the advance upon Malolos, begun at daylight March 25, my brigade constituted the center of the general line, and its orders were to 'pierce the enemy's center,' which was done the same day."

"After this movement was under way the First Brigade advanced on the west of the railway track, running north and at right angles to it; while the Second Brigade advanced abreast on the east side of the same track. The equal regimental formation adopted in all the movements in the line of battle was to post two battalions on the firing line, with one battalion in support."

"In the advance upon Malolos, how was our main line constituted?"  
"I have already partially described its formation. If you will examine a map of the region, it will perhaps make the respective positions of the two divisions of the Eighth Army Corps clearer to you. The First Division, with the exception of Wheaton's brigade, was on the south of the Pasig; the Second Division and Wheaton's brigade were north of that river."

THE MALOLOS MOVEMENT.  
"The Malolos movement, as a whole, was made by the second division, Maj.-Gen. MacArthur commanding, supported by Wheaton's brigade, the Third of Lawton's First Division—famous Lawton, whom, as you are aware, we claim as a Californian now. The entire column was strengthened by the divisional artillery, made up of regulation 3.2-inch field pieces, Hotchkiss cannon and a vicious little rapid-fire gun. All the guns were manned by men from Dyer's Sixth United States Artillery."



"Here's to you, George!"

lery and Young's battalion of Utah Light Artillery, under their respective officers. A squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry was the only mounted force in the column. Part of the regular cavalrymen were mounted on big American horses, the remainder on the absurd little Filipino ponies, which have no weight and no sense.

"The First and Second brigades, marching abreast and almost touching flanks, constituted the first line. The right flank and rear were taken care of by Brig.-Gen. Hall, with the Third Brigade of our (the Second) division, whose formation was made with a view to covering the ground as far over to the eastward as Marquina, the disputed waterworks, and the San Juan River, and also with a view to foiling any attempted flanking movement by the enemy in that direction."

"The left flank and rear were efficiently protected by Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, with his small brigade of about 1500 men. He had sharp fighting at and about Malabon almost from the beginning of the general advance, and his percentage of losses was not small. He captured the village of Malinta, near the bay, and later took entire charge of the supply train, thus relieving the troops of the front line of an arduous and important duty, and leaving them free to fly at the foe."

"Our general infantry advance was a long, superb sweep northward by a thin line of troops in extended order of battle, deployed so as to cover nearly the entire stretch of country between the Bay of Manila on the west and the San Juan River on the east."

"To go back a little, the movement began at 5:30 a.m. of March 25, with Hale's advance on the near right. His movement was taken up at 6 a.m., my brigade on the center, Wheaton, with the left, advanced later."

"On account of the boldness and activity of the enemy on his left, Gen. Hall was kept busy there, and did not advance with the general line. He had been directed by the corps commander to secure the safety of our extreme right, and also the rear, beyond the peradventure of a doubt."

### THE FIGHTING.

"The fighting itself, well, I cannot go into that in detail now; it would require much space. There is no trouble, my boy, about the fighting on our side. Make a fairly good plan of battle, send the soldiers in under their

officers, hold them well in hand, give them good rifles, and keep them supplied with plenty of ammunition, maintain strict discipline, show them the enemy's position, and the men will do the rest."

"The nameless 'man' behind the gun and the all-too-obscure line officer have far more to do with winning victories than many poorly informed civilians seem to understand."

"The start, how was that made?"  
"The first advance was partly through the open, across ricefields and cleared ground, partly through timber and underbrush and across marshes, lagoons, dry barrancas and running streams of varying degrees of depth. The River Tullahan was passed by the Third Artillery and the Twentieth Kansas of my brigade while yet the day was young, and by the First Montana later on. The enemy's center had been pierced."

"And then?"  
"The victorious march continued right along, day after day, until Malolos was reached. The rivers were crossed by the infantry either by fording, swimming or on improvised rafts or temporary bridges; the artillery and supply trains passed the streams on the iron railway bridges, which the enemy could not burn, and had been unable to blow up for want of time, because his burning parties had been chased off too promptly by our intrepid advance guard."

"Besides the streams, lagoons and marshes that had to be crossed or flanked, thorny bamboo thickets, dense banana forests and difficult stretches of tangled chaparral must be penetrated and cleared under fire. Our ever-advancing line took trenches, swept over earthworks, carried fortified places and contributed continuously to the ebb of the conflict, not to say the 'gaities' of the nations, while over-all was heard the dreadful crash of our infantry fire and the fearsome roar of the artillery. Nothing could and nothing did restrain the magnificent ardor of our magnificent men."

### AT MALOLOS.

"At Malolos itself, there was only feeble resistance by the enemy, whose warriors had by that time grown discouraged and become demoralized by their repeated and unvarying defeat, and had proved themselves the premier sprinters of our new colonial possessions."

abandoned capital, it was fired, as all the towns had been fired, by the rear guard of the retreating enemy. My brigade marched in on the side where the government palace is located, and by the time the advance had reached the public square, the big building and scores of smaller ones were enveloped in flames, and too far gone to be saved."

"This was shortly before 10 o'clock in the forenoon. By that hour our standards, with the Stars and Stripes in the lead, were flying from improvised bamboo flagstaves erected on the public square, and answering to the fervid tropic breeze, and the shouts of our victorious soldiers. The beating sun and the burning buildings made the very air pulsate with heat."

"The Second Brigade marched in

almost simultaneously, entering on the opposite side of the city, east of the railroad track. Its progress had been retarded slightly by the greater resistance of the enemy in that direction."

"The casualties in my brigade during the week's operations aggregated but 138 in killed and wounded."

"And that is the way in which Malolos was taken?"  
"Yes; so it fell. The Tagalog dictator who, with his coterie of associated patriots for profit, had been doing so much 'last-ditch' shouting, had escaped his American pursuers."

"I wish to be understood as desiring to give full credit, impartially, to all the organizations and all the troops that took part in the brilliant and successful campaign which in a single week

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

## Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 18 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the recent war.]

### The City—Pages 5, 7, 8, 9, 12.

Somebody blunders regarding the liquor license....Syrians engage in a fight and one is clubbed....Improvement in the old field....Mrs. Joseph Denis disappears....Reception to Brig.-Gen. Harrison Gray Otis....Cruising for seals....Soldier found dead in bed....Resumé of sporting matters....Florist attempts to end his life....Talk of railway trouble is nonsense.

### Southern California—Page 11.

Santa Monica saloon license question apparently disposed of....Pomona post-office strife settled....Pasadena officers watching buzzards to locate a missing man....Competition for electric light franchise in Santa Ana....Exodus of Russians from near Anaheim....Activity in oil development at Fullerton.

### By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Officers of the Olympia to dine with Dewey on Dewey day....Filipino envoys distressed because they get no trust....Are between Americans and hostile tribes....Talk with President Schurman—Fighting in the hills outside of San Rafael....President Kruger announces the Transvaal is the greatest gold-producing country in the world.

### General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Nicaragua Canal Commission report the route entirely feasible....Deadly battle with desperadoes in Utah....Fatal disaster to an excursion train near Rochester, N. Y....Cleveland ball team whitewashed by Cincinnati....Chicago whites washes St. Louis....A meeting of anti-expansionists at Chicago....Post-election suit against the Butte Miner....Attempts of the German press to show feeling between America and Britain laughed at in London....Exports for March form a high-water record....Baseball attendance record made at Chicago.

### Pacific Coast—Page 3.

Gen. H. G. Otis tells of the campaign against Malolos....Earthquakes and rain in Northern California....Hard-luck stories told by Copper River explorers....Wardner, Idaho, miners return to work....Troops ordered to be held in readiness....Arrivals by steamships....Sherman and Grant....Baseball at Santa Cruz stopped by rain....Coursing at Stockton....Suicide by gas....Harry Wilson recaptured....A Sacramento boy clawed by a lion....Chilkat Indians on the warpath.







## (COAST RECORD.)

## THE EARTH SHOOK.

## SHE FLOPPED TWICE AT SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY.

On Both Occasions Rain Was Falling Down and Temperature Was Unusually Low.

## TWO TREMBLORS AT STOCKTON.

## THE WEATHER NORTH IS OF THE LIQUID ORDER.

## Sacramento Child Scratched by a Lion—Missing Harry Wilson Recaptured—Stories of Alaskan Hardships.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Two shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in all parts of the city today. The first shock was rather mild, but the second, which followed immediately afterward, was of much greater severity. It was a matter of general comment that the shocks, which were felt about 2:45 p.m., should have occurred during a pelting rain, and with an unusually low temperature for this season. The vibrations were from northwest to southeast.

While the second shock was responsible for a general fright, particularly to those who were higher up than the ground floor of houses or other buildings, so far as known no damage has resulted from the earthquake beyond trivial household disasters to glassware and china.

The rainstorm which began early yesterday morning was general in the central part of the State, extending from Red Bluff to Fresno. The precipitation was light, and high wind prevailed, but the effect is good, and crops will be greatly benefited.

## RAIN AND SHAKE.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] STOCKTON, April 30.—An earthquake was felt at 2:41 o'clock this afternoon. Two minutes later it was followed by a second tremor. The vibrations were light, and lasted only a few seconds.

Rain is falling here today. The rainfall for the storm is 43 of an inch; for the month, 53, and for the season 15.73, against 6.05 last season.

## STOPPED THE CLOCKS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DECATO, April 30.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake, only two or three seconds apart, were felt in this section at 2:43 o'clock this afternoon, and caused many clocks to stop and slight damage in some of the buildings. The vibrations seemed to be generally from north to south, and lasted several seconds.

## RAIN HELPS BEETS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DECATO, April 30.—A light rain commenced falling at noon today, and has continued at intervals throughout the afternoon. The precipitation was 22 of an inch, and is a great help to the newly-planted crop of sugar beets. No damage has resulted to fruit on trees.

## SLIGHT AT SANTA CRUZ.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA CRUZ, April 30.—The earthquake shocks at 2:43 o'clock this afternoon were slight, the vibrations being from northwest to southeast.

## BROKE SALINAS CROCKERY.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SALINAS, April 30.—Two sharp and distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here this afternoon, about 2:43 o'clock. They were very heavy, and were accompanied by loud noises. The shocks were from northwest to southeast, and lasted about four seconds each. The sky has been cloudy and overcast all day, with occasional light showers of rain. The only damage caused by the earthquake was the breakage of crockery and window glass.

## QUAKE AND SHOWERS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MODESTO, April 30.—A sharp earthquake was felt here at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon. There were two shocks. Several showers fell today, and the total rainfall up to this evening was .10 of an inch. The weather is still threatening.

## AT PACIFIC GROVE.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PACIFIC GROVE, April 30.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here at 2:45 p.m. The last was more distinct and longer than the first, and immediately followed it. The vibrations were from northwest to southeast, the entire time of the shocks being less than half a minute. The falling rain was falling at the time of the shocks.

## ALL AROUND MONTEREY.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MONTEREY, April 30.—This whole section of country underwent a severe earthquake shock at 2:46 p.m. today. The vibrations began gently, rapidly increased in force during a quarter of a minute. No damage resulted in this locality.

## FRESH AROUND SACRAMENTO.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 30.—There were several brisk showers of rain here today. The fall did not measure much, but it was enough to moisten the surface of the ground and freshen the growing grain. The soil, not wetted, is also beneficial. Vegetation of all kinds is thriving.

## LONG-CONTINUED VIBRATIONS.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN JOSE, April 30.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this afternoon at 2:42 o'clock. It reported from Lick Observatory that the motions were varied in their direction, and the vibrations were remarkable for their long continuance, being nearly thirty seconds.

There was the heaviest rainfall of the present wet season this afternoon. In a few hours 20 of an inch fell, and then it cleared up and is cold tonight. The rainfall for the season is 13.52, as compared with 13.30 inches last year.

SAN JOAQUIN RAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] STOCKTON, April 30.—Rain began falling early this morning, and continued intermittently until 5:30 o'clock. About .50 of an inch has fallen. Reports indicate that the rain is general throughout the county.

HARD-LOCK STORIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SEATTLE (Wash.), April 30.—Sixty prospectors arrived here today from Copper River, Alaska, on the steamer Excelsior. They brought with them a repetition of the story of deprivation and death, and many bore evidence on

their bodies of the ravages of scurvy and frost. A man named Young, who had been on the steamer for two legs. Another, named Alex Powell, had but one foot.

P. C. Goodwin of Oakland, Cal., whose legs were black with scurvy, and whose knees were bruised by contact with the ice, tells an interesting story of his experiences, which were similar to that of others. While camped in the interior, his partner Wesley Schieder of Grand Ridge, Ill., fell sick with the scurvy and soon became unable to travel. Goodwin strapped him on a sled and started to the coast. After four days of almost herculean effort he arrived at the mouth of the Chitina River, but his partner was frozen stiff and stiff to his side. He buried him in the snow.

Continuing his journey to the coast he came across a tent in which there were two men sick with scurvy. They were Dixon Hutton of Memphis and T. B. Ravilins of Little Rock. Another man happened along at the same time, and he and Goodwin dragged them to the coast. Other deaths are reported, but the names are lacking.

Just before the Excelsior left Valdez a big slide was reported on the glacier, but no particulars were learned. It was rumored that a party of prospectors was coming from the interior, and it was feared they might have been caught in the slide.

The government expedition under Capt. Abernethy is now arranging to begin the construction of a road into the interior when the Excelsior left. Relief parties with provisions and anti-scurbutics had been sent into the interior.

WAR IN ALASKA.

Redskins Proceed Against White Miners—Soldiers Sent Out.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SKAGWAY, Alaska, April 24.—Word from Seattle, April 24.—The Chilkat Indians are on the warpath. Last Sunday twenty bucks, armed with rifles, gathered from their several villages along the Chilkat River, and marched to Rocky Point, eight miles from Haines mission, where eight white men were blasting rock for a trail to Kwanan, a distance of twenty-five miles. The Indians drove the whites away.

Word was immediately sent to the United States Marshal and Commissioner at Skagway, and to Capt. Tenison, in command of the troops at Dyea. Sixteen soldiers, under command of a sergeant, were at once sent to Haines mission. It is understood that parties who were opposed to the construction of the new trail have invited the Indians to make trouble.

The Dominion Telegraph Company is making rapid progress with its line from Lake Bennett to Dawson. The line has been located fifteen miles down Lake Bennett, and poles have been distributed almost to White Horse Rapids.

DEWEY DAY.

Sacramento Will Celebrate With a Floral Carnival.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 30.—Dewey day will be celebrated in this city tomorrow by the finest floral carnival ever held in this part of the State. The fête is under the management of the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and will be on a grand scale.

There will be a procession of decorated carriages in the forenoon, after which the scene will be changed to Oak Park, outside the city, where there will be crowning of the carnival queen, Miss Lettie Pettie; a battle of roses, and a variety of other contests for old and young. It was feared the rain would interfere, but the sky is clear tonight, and the outlook is for a pleasant day.

HARRY WILSON RECAPTURED.

Found at Santa Cruz on His Way to Mexico.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA CRUZ, April 30.—Harry Wilson, variously accused by the San Francisco police of having been a stranger and a burglar, and who jumped his bail in this city after having furnished a straw bond, was captured here today and lodged in jail. He told conflicting stories about himself, but finally admitted his identity, and said he intended taking the southern steamer tonight, his destination being Mexico.

He protested his innocence of the accusations against him, but confessed to his unwillingness to return to San Francisco.

WANTED NO BOUQUETS.

Three-year-old Sacramento Boy Was Scratched by a Lion.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 30.—A three-year-old boy of G. W. Loughman came near being killed by a lion at the park today. Loughman told some powers to the boys who were there to throw out his paws, striking the boy on the head and shoulder. The clothing was torn from the boy's shoulder, the lion's claws reaching the flesh, but not going deep enough to do much harm.

DECKED FOR G.A.R.

San Diego Receiving Her Visitors in Proper Manner.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN DIEGO, April 30.—The city is decked with the national colors, and many G.A.R. men are here. Several hundred came in today, and about a hundred veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps arrived tonight on the steamer Santa Rosa. The band and the glee club of the Indian school at Perris gave a concert on the Plaza tonight.

Big Snowslide Opposite Treadwell.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 30.—Officers of the steamer Couch, which arrived from the north, report that as the vessel was steaming into Juneau a big snowslide took place on the shores opposite the Treadwell mine. The slide happened in the dead of night, and as the huge masses of snow and rock swept down toward the water, carrying trees and everything before them, it was not known if any damage to life or property was sustained.

Pinole Tunnel a Good Fit.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PINOLE, April 30.—The Pinole tunnel on the line of the Valley Railroad, has been completed so far as the boring is concerned. The heading was broken through yesterday, and after the earth and rock had all been cleared away, it was found that the two drifts fitted almost exactly. The tunnel is 1045 feet long and 18 feet square.

Suicide by Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Albert Catagnotti committed suicide by gas asphyxiation in his room on Vallejo street today. His act was attributed to the fact that he was afflicted with an incurable disease.

Belgian and the Cable.

OTTAWA (Ont.), April 30.—A cable dispatch has been received from Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the imperial government will not take any share in the Pacific cable, but will contribute a sum not less than \$20,000 annually.

(SPORTING RECORD.)

CRAZY ON BASEBALL.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD ATTENDS THE CHICAGO GAME.

Ground Rules Prevailed and One Hit Meant Only One Base for the Player.

ST. LOUIS IS WHITEWASHED.

OVER FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE UNABLE TO GET IN.

Race for Weinstock-Lubin Trophy Postponed—San Joaquin Coursing Club's Meet Held in Rain—Casket Baseball.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, April 30.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] All records at baseball attendance for the season were shattered today in the game between St. Louis and Chicago. The attendance, as given out by the manager, was 28,888, and no such crowd has ever invaded the West Side Ball Park. It is claimed that a greater number of spectators paid admission to the game on the same day, and he and Goodwin dragged them to the coast. Other deaths are reported, but the names are lacking.

Just before the Excelsior left Valdez a big slide was reported on the glacier, but no particulars were learned. It was rumored that a party of prospectors was coming from the interior, and it was feared they might have been caught in the slide.

WAR IN ALASKA.

Redskins Proceed Against White Miners—Soldiers Sent Out.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SKAGWAY, Alaska, April 24.—Word from Seattle, April 24.—The Chilkat Indians are on the warpath. Last Sunday twenty bucks, armed with rifles, gathered from their several villages along the Chilkat River, and marched to Rocky Point, eight miles from Haines mission, where eight white men were blasting rock for a trail to Kwanan, a distance of twenty-five miles. The Indians drove the whites away.

Word was immediately sent to the United States Marshal and Commissioner at Skagway, and to Capt. Tenison, in command of the troops at Dyea. Sixteen soldiers, under command of a sergeant, were at once sent to Haines mission. It is understood that parties who were opposed to the construction of the new trail have invited the Indians to make trouble.

The Dominion Telegraph Company is making rapid progress with its line from Lake Bennett to Dawson. The line has been located fifteen miles down Lake Bennett, and poles have been distributed almost to White Horse Rapids.

DEWEY DAY.

Sacramento Will Celebrate With a Floral Carnival.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 30.—Dewey day will be celebrated in this city tomorrow by the finest floral carnival ever held in this part of the State. The fête is under the management of the Native Sons and Native Daughters, and will be on a grand scale.

There will be a procession of decorated carriages in the forenoon, after which the scene will be changed to Oak Park, outside the city, where there will be crowning of the carnival queen, Miss Lettie Pettie; a battle of roses, and a variety of other contests for old and young. It was feared the rain would interfere, but the sky is clear tonight, and the outlook is for a pleasant day.

HARRY WILSON RECAPTURED.

Found at Santa Cruz on His Way to Mexico.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA CRUZ, April 30.—Harry Wilson, variously accused by the San Francisco police of having been a stranger and a burglar, and who jumped his bail in this city after having furnished a straw bond, was captured here today and lodged in jail. He told conflicting stories about himself, but finally admitted his identity, and said he intended taking the southern steamer tonight, his destination being Mexico.

He protested his innocence of the accusations against him, but confessed to his unwillingness to return to San Francisco.

WANTED NO BOUQUETS.

Three-year-old Sacramento Boy Was Scratched by a Lion.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, April 30.—A three-year-old boy of G. W. Loughman came near being killed by a lion at the park today. Loughman told some powers to the boys who were there to throw out his paws, striking the boy on the head and shoulder. The clothing was torn from the boy's shoulder, the lion's claws reaching the flesh, but not going deep enough to do much harm.

DECKED FOR G.A.R.

San Diego Receiving Her Visitors in Proper Manner.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN DIEGO, April 30.—The city is decked with the national colors, and many G.A.R. men are here. Several hundred came in today, and about a hundred veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps arrived tonight on the steamer Santa Rosa. The band and the glee club of the Indian school at Perris gave a concert on the Plaza tonight.

Big Snowslide Opposite Treadwell.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 30.—Officers of the steamer Couch, which arrived from the north, report that as the vessel was steaming into Juneau a big snowslide took place on the shores opposite the Treadwell mine. The slide happened in the dead of night, and as the huge masses of snow and rock swept down toward the water, carrying trees and everything before them, it was not known if any damage to life or property was sustained.

Pinole Tunnel a Good Fit.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PINOLE, April 30.—The Pinole tunnel on the line of the Valley Railroad, has been completed so far as the boring is concerned. The heading was broken through yesterday, and after the earth and rock had all been cleared away, it was found that the two drifts fitted almost exactly. The tunnel is 1045 feet long and 18 feet square.

Suicide by Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Albert Catagnotti committed suicide by gas asphyxiation in his room on Vallejo street today. His act was attributed to the fact that he was afflicted with an incurable disease.

Belgian and the Cable.

OTTAWA (Ont.), April 30.—A cable dispatch has been received from Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the imperial government will not take any share in the Pacific cable, but will contribute a sum not less than \$20,000 annually.

ON TO VICTORY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

gave the United States possession of the rebel capital, and I cannot hope to do them complete justice in this short talk. If I have spoken more particularly of the brigade that I had the honor to command, its work, its achievements and its battle-roll, I will be pardoned, because to have done so is but natural, since I am better qualified to speak for my own immediate command than for troops with which, necessarily, I did not come in such close contact.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

"You must appreciate the fact that your brigade was composed of such good men and officers."

"I do, fully. The conduct of the troops in campaign was distinguished for cheerful endurance, subordination, discipline, alertness, steadiness and quick intelligence, and by the most splendid order in the supreme hour of conflict. Nothing, save orders, death or severe wounds, could keep them back from the firing line, and nothing that ever came out of oriental loins could withstand their impetuous onsets along and across the rough edge of battle."

"My regimental commanders, I am glad you asked about them. I could not help but acquire respect, admiration and affection for every one of them. They are all men of standing in their respective homes, and officers of established high character in the army. Col. Kessler of Montana is a veteran of the war for the Union, a careful and intelligent commander and a big business man of Butte. Col. Hawkins of Pennsylvania (formerly in my brigade) is also a veteran, white-haired and vigorous. He has for twenty-two years commanded the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and is now a State Senator-elect. Col. Funston of Kansas is younger (and smaller), but is a soldier of many and varied experiences in different lands, and has Spanish lead in his body; he is a man fond of daring adventure, and loves to lead his men into the thick of the fight."

"Maj. Kobbe, commanding the two battalions of the Third United States Artillery (foot), is an educated and accomplished officer of long experience; a veteran of the big war, a courteous and kindly gentleman, and a superb soldier."

"You may well say that I could afford to place high confidence in such true men and tried regimental commanders when leading such soldiers as they did."

In conclusion, the general said: "The casualties in all the operations of the Eighth Army Corps from the outbreak, February 4, to the day I left Manila, April 3, had reached 1100 in the killed and wounded, 28 per cent. of the entire available force on the fighting line. It is a grievous result, yet, of course, nothing to compare with the fearful losses in the terrible conflicts of the civil war."

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

"WHERE WOULD WE ESCAPE TO?" ASKS ARGUELLES.

The Filipino Envoy Much Disappointed at His Failure to Secure a Truce—Aguinaldo Expected Calumpit to Be a Cemetery for Americans—More Fighting.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MANILA, April 30, 8:10 p.m. (By Manila Cable.) While it is the general expectation among Americans that the Filipino emissaries will return with revised proposals for Gen. Antonio Luna, Maj. Gen. Otis is not letting this prospect interfere with his preparations for pushing the war. Yesterday he ordered Maj. Gen. Lawton to return to Angat, a few miles northwest of Norzagaray, and not to advance aggressively while the negotiations are pending. Gen. MacArthur is apparently acting on the same policy, but he is repairing bridges and strengthening the defenses of his forces, which are stretched out with a four mile front and within a quarter of a mile of the enemy.

The possibilities of peace are gratifying to a great majority of the army, who have regarded the war as an unpleasant duty that must be performed according to American traditions. Manila is cheerful over the prospects of a return to normal life, though there are skeptics who remark that a truce would enable the insurgents to rest until the rainy season, upon which they have been depending as an important aid.

The prisoners report that there are 75,000 refugees north of San Fernando. This is not impossible, considering the thickly-populated region which the Americans have cleared. It seems also that smallpox is spreading among them. The so-called Filipino congress will meet at San Fernando tomorrow. When Dean C. Worcester of the United States Philippine Commission, who accompanied the Philippine emissaries from Calumpit, said to Col. Manuel Arguelles that the Americans were under no obligations to refrain from fighting, the Philippine officer said: "Would you fight while we are discussing terms of peace?"

Mr. Worcester responded with the suggestion that an armistice would give the Filipino leaders time to escape.

"My God, where would he escape to the Filipino exclaiming, referring to this to the menacing hostile tribes behind the Filipino lines."

Gen. Arguelles told the correspondent of the Associated Press that he was much disappointed in the results of his mission. He said also that Aguinaldo expected Calumpit to be the cemetery of the American army.

Lieut. Col. Wallace of the First Mountain Regiment, Maj. Adams and Maj. Shields, who slept Friday night in Gen. Luna's camp, where they went to inform the Filipinos that their envoys would return in safety, found the Philippine commanders cordial, the Filipino troops removing their hats as

the Americans passed. The Filipinos complained to them that the Americans used explosive bullets, which is not a fact. The American officer retorted that the copper shells used by the Filipinos were worse than explosive bullets. Gen. Luna said he regretted being obliged to kill Americans, but said that was his business. Gen. Wheaton entertained Col. Arguelles and Lieut. Jose Bernal, and provided them with horses to return to their camp.

In the course of the conference yesterday, Jacob H. Schurman, president of the American Philippine Commission, told Col. Arguelles that if the insurgents would lay down their arms he and his colleagues of the commission would consult them regarding the plan of government to be submitted to President McKinley. He said he could not promise that all their suggestions would be adopted, but that he would assure them that there would be a presumption in favor of their suggestions, adding that the commissioners would be especially desirous of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Filipinos.

When Col. Arguelles protested that unconditional surrender would be humiliating, Schurman replied: "There would be no humiliation in Gen. Otis treating our brother Filipinos as Gen. Grant treated our brother Americans at Appomattox."

Schurman said today to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I believe Col. Arguelles is personally sincere and honest, though I have no means of ascertaining the sentiments and aims of the authorities behind him. The Filipino people, like other Asiatic peoples, have no trust in mere words without force behind them, but with force, I consider a conciliatory spirit of the utmost importance."

It is believed that peace has been established, governing the Filipinos will not be a difficult matter, provided we show them firmness, justice and kindness, which are, perhaps, not unnatural, will soon be dispelled by the offer of the good government we have promised them to establish here. It will be the foremost duty of American officials to understand and sympathize with the Filipinos themselves."

Yesterday, before Gen. Otis had issued the order directing Gen. Lawton to return to Angat, the troops of his command encountered the rebels in a circle of hills outside of San Rafael, about five miles northwest of Angat, dislodging them after an hour's fighting. The Americans had three wounded. A thousand armed Filipinos fell back as the Americans advanced.

The villagers met Gen. Lawton, offering him provisions. They dare not flee into the mountain country on the east, because of the robber tribes there, and on the west are the troops of Gen. MacArthur.

Messrs. Carrick and Holmes, Americans, who had been running a sugar mill at Calumpit, and whose fate had caused some anxiety, have been sent to Manila that they are safe with Higgins, manager of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, at Beyonhang.

HOME AGAIN.

List of Male and Sick on the Two Transports.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—After having been twenty-four hours in quarantine, the cabin passengers on the transports Sherman and Grant were today allowed to land, the health officer being convinced that there is no further danger of smallpox, from which disease one of the fireman on the Grant died April 23. A fireman on the Sherman, while en voyage, was taken sick with varioloid, but recovered. The transports will be in quarantine at least a day or two longer, and meanwhile army privates and able-bodied seamen must remain on board ship.

The list of those who returned on the Grant is as follows: Mrs. Carl Richmond, Miss Charlotte Richmond, Mrs. E. H. Brown and two children, Mrs. Dr. Ashburne and infant, J. M. Miller, C. W. and J. S. Mason, children of Capt. McMon. Fourth Infantry; Maj. Potter, Fourth Infantry; Capt. C. F. Murgue, First North Dakota Volunteers; Capt. A. J. Keller, First California Volunteers; Lieut. B. W. Hodges, U.S. N.; Lieut. Bowles, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. C. Johnson, First Tennessee; Lieut. Conger, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. Redmond, First North Dakota; Lieut. Henderson, First Nebraska; Mrs. Jessie M. Baker, Pennsylvania; and W. Sears and C. M. Pratt of San Francisco.

Also fifty-four members of the crew of the transport Indiana, discharged and sent home by order of Maj. Gen. Otis, and the following:

Utah Light Battery—Battery B, Privates John J. Donnellan and Horace E. Coolidge.

Battery A, California Heavy Artillery, Farrady Cloud, Ralph J. Wells, Henry R. Kaiser.

First California—Walter Kelley, Co. B, First Tennessee—Clarence B. Bates, L. B. Ormes, M. P. Daniel.

Fifty-first Iowa—H. L. Chamberlain, J. E. Vickers.

First Montana—L. D. Smith, F. D. Abbott.

Thirteenth Minnesota—O. F. Smith, T. W. Fortier, J. A. Kenworthy, H. B. Dyer.

First Colorado—F. G. Morrison, Frank Baker.

First Idaho—L. S. Striunk, C. A. Senter, J. J. Townsend.

First Nebraska—G. A. Anderson, F. Thornburg, J. A. Garden, J. E. Forme, E. W. Smith, L. B. Ball.

Second Oregon—G. E. Dyer, W. E. Carter, J. C. Uglow, J. W. Perkins.

Tenth Pennsylvania—J. J. McKnight, H. W. Coulter, W. E. Halston, Engineer E. Malloy.

California Volunteer Signal Corps—W. McNulty.

Hospital Corps—C. E. Gilbertson, A. H. Dabworth.

Fourth Cavalry—G. D. Clement, C. Steen, J. Lew, W. L. Carrette.

Third Artillery—O. Spiegel.

Sixth Artillery—G. D. Bunch, H. Silvey, L. D. Rosenheimer.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.

Fourth Infantry—J. H. Higgins, R. A. Wilson, J. Abbey, J. W. Miona.



## A DAILY TRIPLER

THE INVENTOR VISITED BY A TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

He Insists That He Can Do With Liquefied Air All That He Has Claimed.

PRODUCING A SURPLUSAGE.

FOURS IN LIQUID AIR AND GETS OUT MORE THAN HE USES.

His Methods and Machinery Described—Critics Do Not Comprehend What He Is About.

Views of a Paper.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Scientists,

given more to the theoretical and experimental phases of discovery, are not

disposed to meet the claims of Charles

E. Tripler, the practical inventor of

liquid air to commercial conditions,

with either frank approval or

qualified concession that he is going to

make good his one most important

claim for its adaptability. "Some are

disposed to treat him with that degree

of cautious reserve which is proper,

while not wholly discrediting the

essential feature of the possibility of ap-

plying this new scientific conservation

of energy to motive power, at least

questions the claims as to the possibi-

lity of at the same time developing a

surplusage beyond present

known methods of heating.

Mr. Tripler, pitying, rather than cen-

suring those who are persistently con-

demning liquid air as a motive power,

has done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

been done and is daily doing what has

ery will produce liquid air in less than

fifteen minutes after the pumps are

started.

When Mr. Tripler began his experi-

ments in 1889, and produced the first

liquid air, probably in the world, by

the means of expanding in given pro-

portion of compressed air in a tube

surrounding a smaller tube in which

is still under compression—thus taking

up through this expansion the heat

from the latter volume, and liquefying

it at the extreme low temperature—

he used a small apparatus shown in the

accompanying cut. Herein is shown

the apparatus as it is now.

The apparatus is a small cylinder

about 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

liquid air, and the lower part is for

the gas. The piston is made of

brass and is 1.5 inches in diameter.

The apparatus is made of brass

and is 12 inches long and 1.5 inches

in diameter. It is made of brass

and is divided into two parts by a

piston. The upper part is for the

from the mark. They have hold of the

wrong end of the proposition. They do

not comprehend what I am about.

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that

I am not telling everything, but I am

telling enough to make you see that















the overland. Both the officials and the committeemen from the conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen organizations, say everything has been amicably arranged as far as a salary schedule is concerned and that it is nonsense to talk about any trouble coming up on the road. There is no feeling but the atmosphere is friendly. The difference between the employees and officials, and no talk or thoughts of a strike has entered into the deliberations between the two.



## The Times

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 30.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.15; at 5 p.m. 30.00. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 47 deg. and 57 deg. Relative humidity 5 a.m., 99 per cent; 5 p.m., 77 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 9 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 68 deg.; minimum temperature, 46 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following are the seasonal rainfalls to be compared with those of the same date last season, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours: Last twenty-four hours. This season. Last season.

With the exception of Southern California and Arizona the weather is generally cloudy over the Pacific Slope. Light rain has fallen from the Tehachapi and Central Nevada northward to the British possessions. The pressure is rising over the northwestern portion of the country and falling elsewhere over the Pacific Slope.

The temperature has risen over Arizona and the eastern portion of Southern California and fallen in the remaining districts.

Conditions are favorable for a sunny day in California Monday, except in the mountains of the southeast portion, where it will be stormy. There will be a general fall in temperature, especially over Arizona, the southeastern portion of California and Arizona.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, May 1:

Northern California: Fair to rainy, except showers in the mountains of the southeast; portion cooler, brisk to high northwest wind.

Southern California: Partly cloudy Monday, with showers in the mountains; cooler in north portion; brisk northerly wind.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Monday, brisk to high northwest wind.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight:

April 30—1 p.m. Midnight  
Barometer 29.6 29.6  
Thermometer 52 52  
Hydrometer 20 20  
Maximum temperature, 54  
Minimum temperature, 24

Tide Table.—The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with their times on the first line, and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether the tide is high or low water. The time used is Pacific Standard, 20th meridian W.; 12 is midnight, 12h is noon; all hours less than 12 are in the morning; all greater are in the afternoon.

Wong Duck has been arrested at Fresno charged with murder and will be tried to determine whether or not he is the wrong duck.

The most dangerous feature of the holiday which is to be observed in California today is the temptation it will offer to the newspaper paragraphers to make puns on the name of the great admiral in the Orient.

The new pavement on Broadway between First and Second streets is such an improvement over the old one that it is almost a matter of regret that the rest of Broadway had not been found to be off the grade.

The sum of \$3000 realized from the Masonic Fruit and Flower Festival is a nice little contribution to the proposed home for widows and orphans of Masons in Southern California. It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the speedy establishment of the new home. The undertaking deserves every encouragement.

The Penal Code of California contains in its list of prohibited methods of gambling a pretty comprehensive assortment of schemes and devices for robbing the uninitiated, but as the slot machine is not specifically mentioned the City Council is determined to make the most of the opportunity, regretting, of course, that faro, roulette and rouge et noir are on the list.

An effort is being made at Ontario to establish a public reading-room, to be open every evening and to fit up rooms where games and other amusements may be enjoyed free of charge. The effort should receive liberal support. Such a place is very desirable in a town which has no saloons in which young men may congregate evenings, and, lest this paragraph be misunderstood, it may be added that it is still more desirable in a town where saloons exist.

If anyone doubts that the University of California and Stanford University are institutions of learning of broad scope and modern methods, let him read the story of Stanford's ax, of Berkeley's "Senior," and of the especially of the latter's circus under the direction of a ringmaster formerly with Barnum, with its "contortion act by the celebrated boneless wonder, Tint, the human snake," "the ballet girls' race on donkeys," "the comic clown performance by college men," etc., etc.

The San Francisco Bulletin, commenting on the announcement from Chicago that the new steamer line between San Francisco and the Orient which the Santa Fe company may establish will be secondary to that of which San Diego is now the American terminus, remarks that "this is calculated to make us feel very proud." This ironical remark is another evidence of the growing jealousy between the Golden Gate and the Silver Gate towns. But wait till San Pedro Harbor is completed. Then we will have two lines to the Orient and San Francisco will be a way station on one of them and San Diego on the other.

## IN THE OIL FIELDS.

## THINGS IN THE WESTERN END SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

About One Hundred Wells, All Outside the Park Limit, Being Pumped—Deep Wells for Fullerton—Successful Smelting Experiments.

Things in the western end of the Los Angeles field, that is to say, in that portion of the field lying to the west of Alvarado street, are looking better. A number of wells are now being pumped and, although none of them are big wells, they are all yielding something over expenses. It is estimated that there are now in that portion of the field 100 producing wells, all of them outside of the prescribed park limit. The average life of a well in the Los Angeles field has been shown to be three years with an average production during that period of 6000 barrels. That average is probably below instead of above the mark. But taking that as the average for the 100 wells now being pumped in that portion of the field it is seen that the total yield of them for the next three years would be 600,000 barrels. When that is added to the production of other wells in the other portions of the Los Angeles field, together with what is now above ground, it becomes evident that there is no occasion for any worry over any immediate lack of oil in this section.

Among the best wells in that portion of the field now being pumped are those belonging to Daggett & Fletcher, Nelson Oil Company, Rex Oil Company, Nelson & O'Donnell Oil Company and W. A. Lamb. This latter is just starting a new well, and the Los Angeles Railway Company is also going to start in sinking on their ground.

On the other hand, the eastern portion of the field is reported to be showing signs of depletion, due chiefly to the fact that a greater number of wells have been put down and more oil taken from it than has been taken from the western end.

Work in East Los Angeles is progressing. One prospect well is now down 700 feet, from which a little oil has been taken, but it is not yet known if it is said to be questionable whether the water can be overcome. Efforts, however, will be made to do so.

Reports from Fullerton are that systematic efforts are going to be made to sink deeper in that field. It is maintained by those who have been in that section that oil in larger quantities and of finer quality could be obtained at greater depth, and one company has decided to install machinery for deep well sinking. The first of these deep wells will be put down in La Habra Valley, and if no insurmountable difficulties are encountered will be carried to a depth of 2000 feet.

At National City, San Diego county, the National City and Olay Railway Company is constructing a 50,000-gallon oil tank.

The Santa Paula Chronicle states that the experiments made by L. M. and E. A. Hardison in smelting ore with oil gas have proven successful. That paper says: "We are informed that smelting has never been successfully accomplished by the use of oil for fuel before, except by one company in Peru, South America, after a series of experiments costing \$25,000. Messrs. Hardison are to be congratulated upon their achievement. They run the smelter for over an hour, melting the ore and flushing to a white heat, and separating and running the slag out through an opening made for the purpose. The ore used was from the mines owned by Messrs. Hardison, Edgar, Starr and Irwin, located on the Mojave Desert, and runs about \$30 gold per ton. About 1400 pounds of ore and limestone were used in the experiment."

From Suisun, Cal., comes the report that operations have been commenced by an influential company to bore for oil in the Page tract, at Cordelia. At a depth of 400 feet a strong flow of gas was encountered, and it is expected that petroleum in large quantities will be found at a lower depth.

The Oil City Derrick reports that the runs and shipments of Pennsylvania oil were very close together during March. The figures show that production has increased, making the March runs the heaviest of any month since last June, while shipments exceeded that of any month since last October. The pipe line runs for the month in question (March) averaged \$5,469 barrels a day, a gain of 6880 barrels a day over February. The daily average shipments for the same month were \$5,014 barrels a day, an excess of 17,162 barrels a day over February.

The March report of the National Bureau of Statistics, Washington, shows that the total exports of mineral oils from the United States during March were \$5,273,109 gallons, valued at \$5,291,534, a considerable increase, both in quantity and value, over February, the latter having been only \$1,539,280 gallons, valued at \$3,403,231. The report further shows that since last August when exports had reached nearly 100,000 gallons, the quantity exported each month up to last March steadily fell off, until in February last they went down to less than 50,000 gallons. February made a drop of 10,000,000 gallons from the January record. January's total exports were 5,500,000 gallons, better than those of December, which, in turn, were 10,000,000 gallons behind those of November. November's exports were short about 2,000,000 gallons, while October was over 8,000,000 gallons behind September, and September 10,000,000 behind August. The total decrease between August and February was 45,000,000 gallons. The March exports rose to 85,000,000, being an increase of 35,000,000 gallons over February. This makes March only about 12,000,000 gallons short of the maximum last year.

**Tries to End His Life.**  
Frank Clark, a florist who lives at the old Washington Garden, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, by cutting the arteries in his wrists. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where his injuries were dressed by Police Surgeon Hagan. It is said by the police that Clark was under the influence of liquor at the time of his attempt at self-destruction. He has been arrested on charges of drunkenness heretofore, and on several such occasions has threatened to end his life. After the effects of the liquor had worn off, however, he repented his recklessness and desired to live. The cuts on Clark's wrists were not of a serious nature, and he will probably be out of the hospital today.

**THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.**  
This organization gladly extends a wholehearted assistance to every benevolent society or individual wishing to utilize its special facilities. It is the "exchange" for information and effort in the charitable work of this city and vicinity. Send in at least the annual membership fee of \$1. Office, room 11, Courthouse. Tel. main 627.

**TAILOR-MADE SUITS.**  
We make clothes that fit; new line of suits. Ings. Partridge, 125 W. First street.

**Yosemite Valley.**  
YOSEMITE VALLEY, April 12, 1899.  
To E. N. Baxter,  
No. 100, Spring street, Los Angeles.  
Owing to mild winter, Yosemite is now at its best. Daily stages. Fairly unusually full. Roads good. A. H. WASHBURN,  
Supt. Yosemite Stage and Turpin Company.

**WATCHES** cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; jewels, 10c. Patton, No. 514 S. Broadway.

## Silverwood Shirts...

Are the Ideal of Shirt Excellence.

New colors, fabrics and exclusive patterns make them the best shirt investment obtainable.

Extra Quality, \$1.50.  
Special Leaders, \$1.00.

F. B. SILVERWOOD,  
FURNISHER AND HATTER.

124 South Spring Street.

## New Books.

Edwin M. Stanton, Life and Public Service, 2 vols., \$6.00.  
A Tent of Grace, by Adeline Gohndorf, 1 vol., \$1.00.  
A West Point Wooing, by Clara Louise Burnham, \$1.25.  
The Conjure Woman, by Charles W. Chesnut, \$1.25.

Parker's, 246 South Broadway.  
(Near Public Library.)

The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

## Easy Glasses

The right sort, too—but if they do happen to be unsatisfactory my guarantee allows you to change them.

Easy Priced

J. P. Delany, 300 S. Spring Street.  
Expert Optician.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Pearl Fedoras

Of course you will wear a "Pearl" this year. Let me show you that I can sell you a better Pearl for less money than you can get elsewhere. All the latest Knox, Miller and Dunlap shapes.

Neckwear.

An elegant line of the newest shapes and shades, in all silks, at...

50c

SIEGEL,

Under Nadeau Hotel.

Are The BEST Last Longest. 138 to 142 S. Main St.

For a RELIABLE, GOOD-FITTING pair of Spectacles or Eyeglasses Eyes tested free. Call on us. Thirteen years established here.

245 S. Spring Street. Established 1885. Look for "CROWN" on the window.

Trimmed Hats \$4

That have been the hit of the season. Only \$4.00. Helips Millinery, 337 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Invalids! Chairs for you to buy or rent. Many sorts.

i. T. Martin, 581-5-5 South Spring Street.

Ladies' Skirts Cleaned and finished 50c and 75c. Men's Suits Cleaned and pressed, \$1.25. By our Improved Dry Process.

Berlin Dye Works, 142 S. Broadway. Tel. M. 675.

Wedding Rings that will have the same Ready Rings. Remember, you get a guarantee worth something. W. J. Getz, Jeweler, 336 South Broadway.

## To the Men of Los Angeles.

Our this season's fashionable Clothing can be had in Los Angeles from

The London Clothing Co., and Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co.,

To whom we have given the exclusive sale of our products. These firms are the only people in Los Angeles who show our Spring of 1899 styles, no matter what may be advertised.

The Stein Block Co. Wholesale Tailor  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## H. JEVNE Admiral Farragut

Is the name of a splendid cigar. All tobacco properly made of genuine Havana tobacco. But, if you are a smoker, you know how good the Admiral Farragut is—at least you should know how good it is. Next time up try an "Admiral."

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wileox Building.

We show the largest assortment of high-grade Refrigerators ever brought to Los Angeles.

Upright Refrigerators, \$6.50 and upward. Box Refrigerators, \$4.00 and upward.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 N. Spring St.

## A Night School at Home...

THE TIMES is trying to help young people to advance their position through home study. The lectures and lessons of several courses of study are published daily in THE TIMES. Thousands can testify to the value of the courses and the completeness of the instruction.

Send for an illustrated booklet telling all about THE TIMES HOME STUDY CIRCLE.

Expert Tools. In every branch of dentistry I practice the greatest care to give each of my patients not only satisfaction when the work is finished, but that high quality of work that looks well and wears well for years to come. This requires not only expert skill, but expert tools as well. I am putting into my work the benefits of the most thoroughly and knowingly selected equipment which enables me to give the best results always, and enables me to be sure about it.

Dr. M. E. Spinks, 137 S. Broadway.

Enrich Your Blood With Pure Wine. Cucamonga Port, vintage of 1882, \$2 per gallon; per bottle, \$1.00. E. J. Baldwin's 1882 Brandy, per bottle, \$1.50.

Los Angeles Wine Co., CUT RATE WINE HOUSE, 483 S. Spring St. Telephone Main 1827.

SORGHUM SEED AND EARLY CORN. Sorghum is a great fodder plant—cheaper than hay in dry season. Dairymen! We are headquarters for oil-cake, coconut, cake and flax-seed meal—excellent food for dairy stock and calves. Catalogue on gardening free.

GERMAIN FRUIT CO., 143 and 145 S. Main St. Importers and exporters of dried seeds, bulbs and plants. Tel. Main 998.

So. California Furniture Co.

McCall's Patterns are reliable.

## Coulter Dry Goods

## A May Merchandise Movement.

We have laid our plans to make the month of May a month of exceptional values. It will be our policy to offer certain lines of goods at unusually low prices every day this month.

The prices published herewith this morning remain good until the store closes on Saturday night. We believe that such prices on merchandise of the quality we offer are heretofore unknown in Los Angeles.

We ask your careful attention and investigation of the statements made in our advertisements of the dailies.

## Wash Goods.

If these lace stripe cotton crepons do not vanish before Saturday night we shall be very much surprised indeed. It is one of the daintiest, prettiest fabrics we have shown this season. Both colorings and stripes are exquisitely neat and pretty. The shades are pink, blue, gray, lavender, navy, turquois and coral. The stripes are about one-fourth of an inch wide.

For this week we say 25c the yard instead of 35c.

## Skirts and Suits.

There is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing that what you see here is entirely new. Every garment we offer for sale is of the latest cut and design. Ladies' street costume of all wool serge in the shades of tan, brown, blue and black. The skirt is the very latest style, jacket double breasted and both are lined throughout with beautiful, changeable taffeta silk.

For this week we say \$13.50 instead of \$17.50 the suit.

Separate skirts of handsome cord effect mixed novelty goods; colors are green, brown and blue. The skirt is well made with a stylish circular flounce.

For this week we say \$3.00 instead of \$4.00.

## May Dress Goods.

First, they are all wool; second, they are of exceptional quality; third, they are 36 inches broad to the rule. Shades are blue, tan, gray, brown and heliotrope. Very rich, handsome boucle effect.

The price this week will be 50c the yard instead of 75c.

## COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth.

Don't wait until tomorrow to start an account with the Union Bank of Savings. Start today. One dollar or more opens an account and draws interest.

223 South Spring. Next Los Angeles Theater.

## Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves

Cass & Smurr Store Company, 314-316 South Spring Street.

J. C. Carr Co. 10c worth best bread, 5c. 40c bottle Mustard, 5c. Granulated Sugar, lb., 5c. 2 bars Lenox Soap, 5c. 2 lbs. Sago or Tapioca, 5c.

We sell good groceries cheaper than any of them; no use wasting time or money. 623 South Broadway.

Phone Main 950.

## Syrup of Prunes.

Nature's Gentle Laxative.

Is not only effective, but so pleasant to take that the children will not let you forget to give it to them at bedtime.

All Druggists.

Dr. M. E. Spinks, 137 S. Broadway.

Exquisite Bronzes for Engagement and Wedding presents.

H. F. Vollmer & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS, 450 S. Spring St. Near Fifth St.

Mowing the lawn becomes a pleasure instead of a task if you use one of our Light-running Mowers at \$2.50.

Harshman & Dietz, 414 South Spring St.

S. NORDLINGER, Jeweler, has the best assortment of Wedding and Engagement presents. 109 South Spring St.





The Los Angeles Sharpshooters are making great preparations for their semi-annual tournament to be held on May 12, 13 and 14. The range at Glasswell has been completely overhauled and put into the best possible condition. The programme will be given out in a day or two as will also a fine list of prizes. Those who attend the tournament will not only have the advantage of the range, with its 200-yard ring targets, German target, and 500-yard and 1000-yard targets. The Terminal Company is preparing a new time card which will accommodate the rifleman. The teams at Azusa and other places are putting in some heavy practice, and expect to make a good showing. From Los Angeles teams will be entered from the Sharpshooters, Turnverein, police rifle team, and from several other organizations. The first day will be devoted to the team shoot and the other two days to the individual matches and pool shooting.

The Turnverein Germania Shooting Club held its regular monthly shoot yesterday at the range on the corner of 10th and 11th streets. The target was 200 yards, but the scores were not the best possible on account of the high wind prevailing at the time. The twelve entries made the following scores: Charles Leighton, 208; L. Brer, 207; Joseph Singer, 206; J. Hauerwaas, 205; W. Frick, 195; O. Wiest, 185; Joe Mader, 180; P. Rademacher, 178; F. Mader, 172; A. Wagnier, 162; R. A. Varie, 158; Ed Frick, 157.

The Turnverein Germania Shooting Club has sent out invitations for the annual picnic and prize shoot at Verdugo Park next Sunday.

#### THE WHEEL.

The Thistle Cycle Club have arranged to give their annual picnic next Sunday. The members and guests will start from headquarters about 8 o'clock and after a ride to some spot arranged for, will meet a team bearing the refreshments. Everybody is invited to attend whether members of the Thistle Club or not. The picnic will be held on a hillside overlooking the city. It is a very attractive place and the scenery is very beautiful. The picnic will be held on a hillside overlooking the city. It is a very attractive place and the scenery is very beautiful. The picnic will be held on a hillside overlooking the city. It is a very attractive place and the scenery is very beautiful.

#### SPORTING MEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Jeffries, according to reports recently received, has shown himself in his theatrical engagements to be remarkably fast on his feet and it is well known that he can stand a lot of punching and hits himself like a blow from a mallet. He is usually best to be seen in the ring, where he is a conservative about his own safety, but in prize fights, he looks as if he might be a surprise in store for the sporting public something like the one at Carson City two years ago. Frank Erne, the lightweight pugilist, has been matched to fight George McFadden, whose defeat of Joe Gans recently made him a legitimate aspirant for championship honors in his class. The men will meet in a twenty-five round bout at the Lenox Athletic Club, New York, May 9. They will weigh in at 133 pounds, the lightweight limit. Erne has the advantage in height and reach in the coming bout, and expects to have no trouble in stopping McFadden before the limit is reached.

It is said that Tom Sharkey has succeeded in saving every cent that he has won, and some day, when he has given that cycling habit up, he intends to return home to Ireland and live on the income.

There is a prospect that another athletic club will be organized in this city soon, and that we will see some good contests before it. The club is to be run on a first-class basis.

Jim Jeffries settled down to hard work at training last week. He is at Aubury Park, N. J., where he is doing work at the Loch Arbor training camp. Tommy Ryan has been 210 pounds, but the scores were not the best possible on account of the high wind prevailing at the time. The twelve entries made the following scores: Charles Leighton, 208; L. Brer, 207; Joseph Singer, 206; J. Hauerwaas, 205; W. Frick, 195; O. Wiest, 185; Joe Mader, 180; P. Rademacher, 178; F. Mader, 172; A. Wagnier, 162; R. A. Varie, 158; Ed Frick, 157.

The Turnverein Germania Shooting Club has sent out invitations for the annual picnic and prize shoot at Verdugo Park next Sunday.

#### THE TURF.

American Horses Conspicuous in the Races in England.

During the past week the American hares have been quite conspicuous on the opposite side of the Atlantic. The 2000-guinea race of England, the second three-year-old race of England, value, and the American horse Calman, bred by Pierre Lorillard, and owned by the late William Beresford (late Viceroy of India), was the favorite. The great Westminster colt, Flying Fox, who was a hot favorite, that race was run on Thursday May 1st. Lorillard's filly, the daughter of the Prince of Wales, bagged the 1000 guinea, ridden by Ted Sloan. Sabala, who was second, was worth \$100,000, and was known to be good. It was carried off to be expected that she would carry off the second prize, a valuable prize in England for fillies. The American horses did well in England last week. The Clearwell stakes, Middle Park, Exeter and Cheveley stakes for two-year-olds; and the Laneshire handicaps for the all-aged fillies. The following is a list of the horses that won and the amounts of their winnings:

Golden Bridge	13,515	Wantage Belle	912
Myakka	13,500	Bayard II	725
Elfin	2,296	Allegance	718
David II	5,949	Albany	661
Sandwich	5,184	Salisbury	613
St. Cloud	4,900	Yale	490
Chloris	4,200	Nantuck	442
Alaska	4,067	Rigo	425
Hallatin	3,215	New Hampshire	351
Bliss	2,631	New Hampshire	351
Disco	2,359	Sardonic	245
Knickerbocker	2,267	Tennessee	229
Jiffy	1,929	Armitage	197
Lafayette	1,840	Blondin	185
Eau Claire	1,540	Watch Girl	153
Pan II	1,431	King of Bohemia	123
Terpsichore	1,250	King of Bohemia	123
Fascia	1,250	Ecce	103
Libra	980	Delabre	30

The sires of these winners are not all horses that have been imported from England to the United States in the years that have gone by, as many might imagine, for the American horse, bred by Mr. Lorillard himself, Lochatchee (first colt of the list, and whose third Here is a table of sires, whose get won over \$1000 during the season:

Sensation	436,388	Tenny	5,949
Savior Prince	19,102	Candelmas	6,745
Rayon d'Or	15,714	Iroquois	1,950
Pontiac	14,028	The Bard	1,060
St. Modeste	6,226	Long Tow	1,060
St. Modeste	1,550	Strathmore	2,362

Bred in England. In France. In New Zealand.

The winning sires of other horses that did not get winners of over \$1000, and are therefore omitted: Mack Brizes, who was Strathmore's biggest winner in 1897, won nothing last year. Or the total of \$126,020 won by American horses in England in 1898, the large sum of \$54,432.50 was won by two-year-olds. Calman being first in the lead, as his \$15,715 was all won in three races. Myakka, by Sensation, was second of these, with \$13,200, and Dominie II, by the same sire, was third, with \$2,296. In all there were 101 American horses on the turf in England, of which 54 won nothing at all, and were mostly two-year-olds. Of these 54, 20 were bred in California, 20 in New York, and 14 in other States. Gift by Candelmas and Method by Imp. Order. Of the winning division, 20 were bred in this State. Gift by Candelmas and Method by Imp. Order. Of the winning division, 20 were bred in this State. Gift by Candelmas and Method by Imp. Order. Of the winning division, 20 were bred in this State.

Next week there will be racing at Sandown Park, and two weeks later comes the great three-year-old event of the year—the Epsom Derby, followed by the Oaks, a day or two later Sabala's chances for the latter event always scarce, and if a filly is stout enough to win the short race at Newmarket, she is generally good enough to win the Oaks.

1000 guineas is run on at Epsom. The Oaks is run on at Newmarket, and is always scarce, and if a filly is stout enough to win the short race at Newmarket, she is generally good enough to win the Oaks.

Billy Gray, one of the original Hawthorne Club members, thinks that Jeffries will win sure in his coming bout with Fitzsimmons. Gray thinks Jeffries is an underestimated man. His opinion is shared by not a few well-known

son, and if a filly is good enough for the 1000, it is hard for any other to beat her in the Oaks.

With each however, it is vastly different. They are never affected by sexual troubles, and are generally hardier than the colts. The other boys, Shitover, Jannette, La Fleche, and Apoloy were all as tough and hardy as colts, and with the exception of the first, which was a very bad failure as brood mares. But colts have to be raised to suit the Derby course, which is down hill for about 400 yards from the start; then a level for about 400, then up hill for about 900, winding up with a gradual descent to the "catten-horn corner," which is what we Yankees call "the head of the stretch," and the judges' box is reached, and the verdict finally rendered. As the Rowley mile is flat, or nearly so, it is easily to be seen how a free-going open-gaited horse (as Flying Fox is called) should run, and win at his ease on that course; and yet find the uphill and down dale track at Epsom a hard one to negotiate, before he gets through with his task.

The racers of half a century ago will recall the fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

Ball, Jr., H. H. Milton, J. Graham, Jr., and C. Hutchings, who between them scored 49 holes. Hilton, the champion, made a grand card, 41-39-30. Ball, Jr., in the morning round, also made an 80. The "old guard" evidently be heard from in this year's championships. The other boys, Shitover, Jannette, La Fleche, and Apoloy were all as tough and hardy as colts, and with the exception of the first, which was a very bad failure as brood mares. But colts have to be raised to suit the Derby course, which is down hill for about 400 yards from the start; then a level for about 400, then up hill for about 900, winding up with a gradual descent to the "catten-horn corner," which is what we Yankees call "the head of the stretch," and the judges' box is reached, and the verdict finally rendered. As the Rowley mile is flat, or nearly so, it is easily to be seen how a free-going open-gaited horse (as Flying Fox is called) should run, and win at his ease on that course; and yet find the uphill and down dale track at Epsom a hard one to negotiate, before he gets through with his task.

The racers of half a century ago will recall the fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse. The fact that Stockwell won the Derby in 1846, and that the same horse, which was a very bad failure as brood mares, was a very good one as a race horse.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day." A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Dyspepsia—"My husband had dyspepsia and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. Our little boy was nervous and the baby had ulcers. It cured both." Mrs. Emma B. Portage, Pa.

Indigestion—"I could not eat for some months on account of indigestion and indigestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me so that I can eat and sleep well." Mrs. G. A. GUST, Taylor and Walnut Sts., Wilmington, De.

Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Monarch Bicycles \$25 \$35 \$50 Ride Easy.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

The National League pennant race has been on over two weeks, and already it is possible to pick four or five strong aspirants out of the bunch.

The "Spiders" under the efficient lead of Tebeau, and with a good ball team back of them, are putting in licks which are landing them away in the lead. Old Guard, the Chicago team, is expected to defeat, that being last Wednesday, when Chicago scored a victory over Philadelphia.

The real battle for the pennant will be on when the six eastern clubs come into play. Heretofore the eastern clubs have had an easy thing of it, these trips, but this year they will find themselves up against good strong local opposition.

The real battle for the pennant will be on when the six eastern clubs come into play. Heretofore the eastern clubs have had an easy thing of it, these trips, but this year they will find themselves up against good strong local opposition.

The real battle for the pennant will be on when the six eastern clubs come into play. Heretofore the eastern clubs have had an easy thing of it, these trips, but this year they will find themselves up against good strong local opposition.

The real battle for the pennant will be on when the six eastern clubs come into play. Heretofore the eastern clubs have had an easy thing of it, these trips, but this year they will find themselves up against good strong local opposition.

The real battle for the pennant will be on when the six eastern clubs come into play. Heretofore the eastern clubs have had an easy thing of it, these trips, but this year they will find themselves up against good strong local opposition.

The real battle for the pennant will be on when the six eastern clubs come into play. Heretofore the eastern clubs have







also in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and negotiable  
Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and household trusts executed